

DIRECTS ACTIVE FOREIGN PLANS DECIDED ON BY PRESIDENT

Wilson to End Drifting Attitude
and Aggressively Faces the
Issues Along Four Lines in
International Affairs.

False Position of Isolation of the
United States Considered
Grave—Action to Be Taken
Immediately.

A complete change in the foreign policy of the United States is presaged in the action of President Wilson in conferring with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, concerning the apparent resentment of European powers of the national attitude toward Mexico and Japan.

Embarrassed by the foreign policy of the three preceding Administrations the President is determined to take matters in his own hands and direct the policy of the State Department. Apparently the chief points upon which he has determined are these:

1. Positive support of the claim of American shipping from canal tolls would be a repudiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
2. Early adoption of the proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain, to weaken the Anglo-Japanese agreement, now termed a menace to the United States.
3. A settlement with Colombia to recompense her for the loss of Panama, and thus remove the distrust of the Latin-American republics.
4. Direct supervision of State Department activities.

Position of Isolation.
The events which have brought the President to the determination were voted and the conference on Mexican affairs Monday night. It was pointed out that the United States was in a singular position of isolation with respect to the other powers.

Great Britain is still resentful of what she deems a repudiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on the part of the United States through its refusal up to time to reconsider its decision to exempt American coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. In this Great Britain represents a general European power resentment. Russia is still sullen over the peremptory abrogation by the United States of the treaty of 1855.

Colombia recently represented, by her denunciation of the action of the United States in fostering the secession of Panama, a general distrust of the United States by Latin America.

Japan is exercised over the California land question, and apparently is taking pleasure out of the dilemma of the United States in Mexico.

In False Position.
This is the embarrassment of the United States, emphasized by the situation in Mexico. The President is said to feel that the time has come for the United States to free itself from its false position. Otherwise the United States would be forced to remain in a position of isolation.

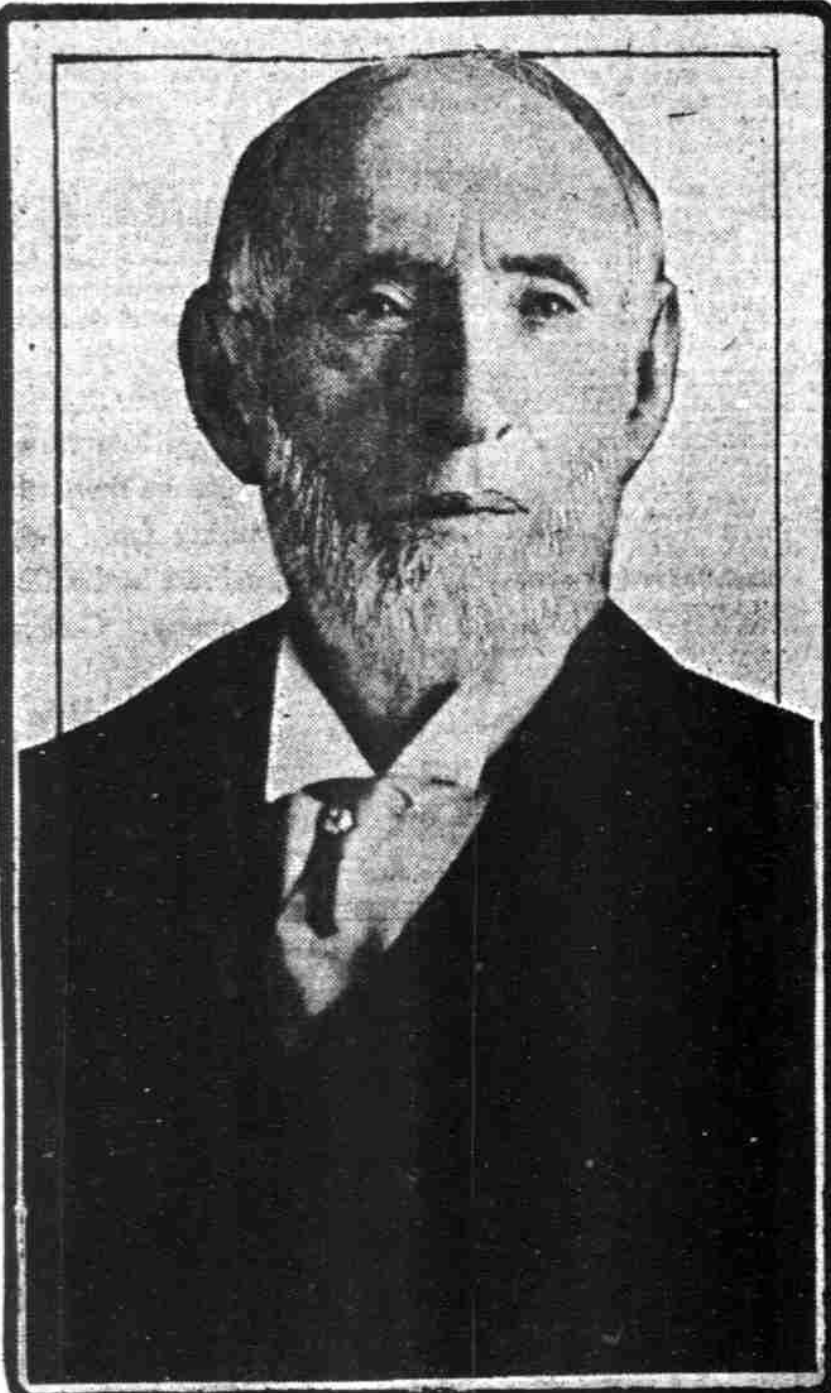
Sensate Deplore Publicity.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met today to discuss the arbitration treaties. The members were in a state of ferment because of the facts concerning the White House conference had been revealed.

That it was public policy that there had been a discussion of the attitude of the Japanese with respect to Mexico and the visit of Japanese naval officers, was a theme of animated talk. Senators wondered where the information came from, but did not deny the accuracy of it.

Chairman Bacon angrily refused to go into details of today's session. He said there had been a general discussion of treaties, and that there would be another meeting tomorrow.

The task of pulling the nation from the deep diplomatic tangle is certain to meet much difference of opinion between the President and the Senate.

ANSWERS FINAL SUMMONS



SHELBY M. CULLOM,
Veteran Statesman From Illinois, Who Died From a Complication of Diseases
At His Home In This City This Afternoon.

Commission Asks City Ownership of Gas Corporations

District Board Makes Adverse Report on Bill to Authorize Merger of Gas Light Companies—Admit Consolidation Might Result in Reduced Rates to Consumers of Section.

Municipal ownership of the gas companies is suggested by the Commissioners as the means by which cheaper gas may be obtained, in an adverse report sent to Congress today on the bill authorizing the merger of the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Companies. The Commissioners say that while the merger might result in a reduction of cost to consumers, the result is more certain to be obtained by authorizing the District government to take over the plants and properties of the two companies and to operate them.

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

Referring to the amendment which was introduced by Senator Gallinger to the pending District appropriation bill, the report says:

"The amendment proposed to confer upon the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia jurisdiction to authorize the Washington Gas Light Company to acquire, on terms to be approved by said commission, all the capital stock of shares of the Georgetown Gas Light Company other than the shares already owned by the former company, and also all the property and franchises of said Georgetown Gas Light Company, and also to give said commission jurisdiction to require that the price of gas shall be uniform throughout the District of Columbia. They have practically no information relative to the proposed measure, which would be of any assistance to the committee, except to call attention to the fact that there are pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at least two suits in equity, one of which challenges the legal ownership by the Washington Gas Light Company of certain capital stock or shares of the Georgetown Gas Light Company, which it is believed are those proposed to be excepted from the operation of the pending amendment."

Suit Against Company.
The second of these suits was brought by the municipal government against both companies, under the provisions of section 11 of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1912, being the current District appropriation bill, in which suit, among other things, a decree for the dissolution of the Washington Gas Light Company was prayed for. In this connection the committee's attention is respectfully called to the Senate resolution of September 3, last, calling upon the Commissioners for a statement of what had been done by them to carry out the provisions of this section.

"The two gas companies concerned in this amendment operate in different parts of the territory of the District of Columbia. The Georgetown Gas Light Company operates in the territory west of Rock Creek, and the Washington Gas Light Company operates in the territory east of the creek, and both are prohibited from rendering services in the territory of the other, and they are

SHELBY M. CULLOM CALLED BY DEATH

Former Senator From Illinois
Victim of Old Age, Heart
Disease, and Grip.

HAD BEEN ILL SINCE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Funeral Services to Be Held Tomorrow and Body Will Be Sent to Springfield.

Former Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, the only resident member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, and one of the most picturesque statesmen of Washington, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home, 1413 Massachusetts avenue northwest. He had been ill since Christmas. He had been unconscious for several hours before his death.

Brief funeral services will be conducted from the Massachusetts avenue residence at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Rev. Charles Wood, rector of the Church of the Covenant, will officiate. The body will be taken to Illinois for interment. It will leave Washington at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Springfield, probably on Saturday.

Miss Victoria Fisher, a sister-in-law of the former Senator and William Barrett Ridgely, former Comptroller of the Currency, a brother-in-law, who was with him at the time of his death, will accompany the body.

Old age, heart trouble, and the grip, contracted during the holidays, caused death.

Sketch of His Career.

At the time of Senator Cullom's retirement from public life he held the honor of being the dean of the Senate, and, with the automatic position, enjoyed respect and admiration of his colleagues, in the upper house, as well as that of the world at large.

His intimate association with the great men of the country, and the great national movements in the fifty years of his public life gave him a wonderfully deep insight into the momentous questions which constantly required consideration, and his store of experience was a great and invaluable aid in the solution of the public problems which were to be met and conquered.

Senator Cullom was one of the last links connecting the Halls of Congress with the thrilling days of the civil war. The martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, was the head of the nation when the warward a close friend to Mr. Lincoln, home to represent his district in the lower House of Congress in 1855.

Born In Kentucky.

Shelby Moore Cullom was born at Monticello, Wayne county, Ky., November 22, 1823. His father, who was afterwards a close friend to Mr. Lincoln, moved with his family to Tazewell county, Ill., in 1830. In the country schools, young Cullom acquired his education, afterward supplemented by a two-year course at Mt. Morris Seminary. He took up the study of law in the fall of 1853, in the office of Stuart & Edwards, at Springfield, where, after his admission to the bar, he became city attorney.

He took his seat as representative in the State Legislature in 1856, was re-elected in 1858 and again in 1860. In 1865, he abandoned the State Legislature for the national, the following year becoming a Presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket.

Nominated General Grant.

Mr. Cullom remained at Washington in his capacity of Congressman until 1871, when he returned to Springfield and became president of the State National Bank of that city.

In 1872 he again was sent to the State Legislature, re-elected, and once more endowed with the speakership. As a delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1876 he placed General Grant's name in nomination for the presidency.

He was elected to the governorship of Illinois in 1876, and, four years later, returned for another term, from which he resigned in 1883, having been elected United States Senator to succeed David Davis, Independent Democrat. He was seated in the Senate December 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1884, 1890, and again in 1896.

While in the State Legislature, Mr. Cullom became interested in the enactment and enforcement of railroad legislation. His father was a wealthy farmer, and, naturally, the son was interested in the needs of the farmers of the flourishing Corn Belt States.

Father of Traffic Laws.

He observed that most of the traffic was interstate, and found that the State laws could not cope with the distressing situation prevailing rates and fares. So the idea became fixed in his brain that Federal laws were necessary to a successful solution of the great problem, and when he came to the Senate his prime object was to obtain the enactment of laws to govern the traffic of the country at large, by railway and otherwise.

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TIMBERS N EARTH MAKE PAVING SINK

Canal Is Likely to Be the Only
Solution of Repair of First
Street, East.

BIG UNDERTAKING TO
REQUIRE THOUSANDS

Old Wooden Structure Must Be
Removed—Litigation May
Tie Up Project.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

A canal along the line of First street east, right across the crown of Capitol Hill, will probably have to be dug down to the roof of the big railway tunnel under the hill, in order to restore the surface of First street.

The entire street must be dug out in order to remove the timber support structure that was left in the ground after the railroad tunnel was completed a few years ago. This wooden structure, it is explained by engineers, is now beginning to decay.

It does not in any way affect the railroad tunnel, which is as solid as the Rock of Ages, and will be when the archaeologists of a hundred generations hence dig into our Capitoline Hill in the effort to find out what sort of a civilization these primitive Americans had in prehistoric times.

The tunnel will be right there, just as the pyramids are now in the place where they were built.

But "fixing up" First street is not a job for the archaeologists of 4,000 A. D. It is one for the authorities of this jurisdiction to look after in the very near future, and there is a tremendous mix-up about how the work shall be done and who will pay the big bill for it.

Must Dig 'Way Down.

An engineer who had an important part in the construction of the tunnel declared today that there could be only one satisfactory, and permanent, handling of the problem. That is, to open up the entire line of First street, from C street northeast to the House Office Building, dig down to the roof of the railroad tunnel, take out the wooden structure that ought never to have been buried, and then replace the earth directly on the roof of the tunnel. When that is done, the street will settle into its proper level, and the surface can be restored with the certainty that it will be permanent.

The settling of street surfaces along the line on which the great railroad tunnel was built, has from time to time alarmed people who do not understand the engineering condition. There have been alarming stories that the foundations of the Capitol building, of the Library of Congress, or of the Senate and House office buildings were endangered, even suggestions that the railroad tunnel itself, nearly a mile long, running under Capitol Hill, might be safe.

Nothing could be farther from the facts than these exaggerations. There is no possibility of anything going wrong.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

DELAYS SIGNATURE OF BILL TO ABOLISH RED LIGHT DISTRICT



MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT.

DR. WALKER URGES FREE POLICE FARE

Opposes Proposal to Make
District Issue Tickets to Its
Employees.

Dr. Mary Walker, attired as usual, in her appearance before the House District Committee today to support the bill providing free transportation for policemen and firemen who use the street railways of the city. The subcommittee practically has decided to approve a plan for the issuance of special tickets to these officers, instead of making the uniform a pass for transportation.

"I appeal for the women of the District," said Dr. Walker. "I see no other woman here, but I am always doing things others do not do. It seems to me the badge of a policeman in plain clothes ought to be recognized as a badge of honor. The policeman in citizen clothes is always ready to serve in emergency, and it seems a small matter for Congress to give him a protection, whether or not he wears a uniform."

Dr. Walker said there should be no distinction between uniformed and plainclothes policemen in the granting of free rides. When Chairman Crozier asked her if she did not think it would be better to give the police and firemen tickets, instead of having the companies recognize their uniforms, she said:

"I think a special ticket marked for the police would work well. I think the District and Federal governments should give free transportation to all who use the street cars in the line of duty."

Chairman Crozier said it was "not a sound policy" to accept transportation free from the companies. This plan is being able to pay for such transportation, and Dr. Walker agreed with him.

"We are all dependent on the police," said Dr. Walker, "and whenever a policeman is on a street car it is a moral force against crime. For that reason, we should give free transportation to all who use the street cars in the line of duty."

Dr. Walker appeared at the close of a brief hearing held by the subcommittee on the previously explicated charge of Chairman Hon. John H. Johnson, of the House, that the police and firemen were not being paid for their services.

The final chapter in the story which began with the flashlight between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Shields.

A dozen crossing policemen were examined, testifying, as have other officers, that the crossing policemen were to pay Mr. Shields for furthering the passage of the better pay bill, each policeman contracting to pay from \$50 to \$120.

PRESIDENT GIVES SOCIAL WORKERS A CHANCE TO ACT

Women of Florence Crittenton
Home Send Three Canvassers
Into Segregated Section.

GOVERNMENT HAS PLAN
TO CARE FOR INMATES

President Wilson will withhold his signature from the Kenyon red light bill until provision is made to care for the inmates of the houses in the segregated district. This announcement was made at the White House today, following a visit there by a delegation of women representing the Florence Crittenton Circle, of Chevy Chase, and the Florence Crittenton Home in Washington.

In the delegation were Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, Mrs. W. S. Corby, Mrs. E. S. Robertson and Mrs. Ralph Barnard.

The call was made at the White House, following a visit of the delegation to the Department of Justice, where the women were told that every assistance would be given them in their work. The delegation saw Secretary Tamm, who obtained the President's consent to a postponement in signing the bill.

"We have," said Mrs. Barrett, "three women making a house-to-house canvass in the segregated district, interviewing each inmate and finding out how the Florence Crittenton Home can give aid. We propose no wholesale care of the girls, as an institution, but propose to aid each girl as an individual, as a human being. Our purpose in asking the postponement is to enable us to complete our plans for the care of these girls."

"We do not want it understood that we are opposed to this measure. On the contrary, we believe it will prove to these girls a blessing in disguise."

Mrs. Barrett Says Task of Reform Is for Women

"The Department of Justice has had no experience in handling similar cases. It is not a man's problem. It is a situation that only women and organizations like the Florence Crittenton Mission can cope with, and we intend to offer every girl in the division an opportunity of living right." This declaration by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the Florence Crittenton Mission, presaged an outline of the plans now being formulated by the mission for the women who will be segregated out of the District by the Kenyon "red light" law.

Opposition to the plan of "Stanley Finch," the United States Commissioner for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, was voiced by Mrs. Barrett, on the ground that men were not equipped to properly cope with the problem. "The more friends the girls have, male or female," said Mrs. Barrett, "the more satisfied I am, but I can see no solution to the present problem from the angle that Stanley Finch suggests."

Mrs. Barrett was emphatic in her declaration that "Alexandria" officials would not dare allow the girls to locate there, and she referred to the tremendous opposition that has already been generated in the Virginian town against those who have thus entertained with favor the proposition that Alexandria's segregated district be enlarged.

Ask Two Questions.

"What do you want to do? When you were a girl back home what did you really love to do?"

These two questions, Mrs. Barrett says, will be put to the women of the "red light" district, and any answer they give will find the Florence Crittenton Mission fully equipped to furnish the occupation desired.

"What Washington needs is a country home with flowers, gardens, great acres of fields and plenty of sweet country air," declared Mrs. Barrett, "if such a place were provided for these girls they would not be in the division today. That's what they had back home and that's what they are ready to go to today."

"To reform these girls I would first begin to get them physically and nervously in first class shape. After that was accomplished they would be normal and desire to be normal, right-thinking girls."

Referring to the canvass of the red light district already taken by the Florence Crittenton Mission, Mrs. Barrett declared that the inmates of the houses were courteous to the mission's representatives.

"We found," said Mrs. Barrett, "that many of the girls are going to move out of Washington entirely, but they are not going to Alexandria. One

A Tip For the Wallflowers

Do you dance the tango?
Or do you just hide out like a scared fox every time anyone says "tango" or "fishwalk" or "tango"?

The so-called tango has made more men stop dancing than any other innovation, not tarring the tuckered shirt bosom.

The sad part of it all is that the poor wall flowers won't admit that they are roused out, or that they never get a show.

But cheer up.

One of the best dancing teachers in the city says that if the tango and other late dances are not made party

affairs instead of "couple capers" that it will DIE.

It will hard-kill.

The time of the tango-educated people who dance all over the floor and never leave room for anyone else, the time of the man who gets out on the floor and interferes with everyone in trying to teach his girl a "new step" is limited.

Don't you want to aid in saving the life of these charming innovations?

The Sunday Times will tell you how to dance the new steps, and take you off the wall. A series of instructive articles by Florence E. Yoder begins in next Sunday's Times. Place your order with your newsdealer today.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.

Met at noon.
Foreign Relations Committee and Interstate Commerce Committee held sessions.

Lobby investigation continued.

Senator Jones introduces bill for Parthenon in Washington.

Blair Lee case taken up.

HOUSE.

Met at noon.

Debate on Alaskan railway bill resumed.

Crosser subcommittee of District Committee continued hearings.

Military Affairs Committee considered bill for disposal of Fort McHenry.

Met at noon.